



FORESTS OF INLAND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

HISTORICAL SITES IN THE SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Crowder Canyon Archaeological District

Located in the Cajon Pass between the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains, some of these archaeological sites date back to 500 BC. The Cajon Pass has been a natural corridor for trade and transportation for thousands of years.

Henry Washington Survey Marker

Colonel Henry Washington established the initial point of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian at the summit of Mount San Bernardino in November, 1852. The monument is the starting point for sectional subdivisions for all the land in southern California.

CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Angeles National Forest

On Dec. 20, 1892, President Benjamin Harrison signed documents delegating thousands of acres in the San Gabriel Timberland Reserve for preservation in California's first national forest. On July 1908, the area was renamed the Angeles National Forest – the second national forest created by the United States government. California State Historical Landmark #717.

The Arrowhead

The arrowhead landmark, in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains directly above San Bernardino, has been a symbol of the valley since Native American times. California Historical Landmark #977.

Daley Toll Road

The Daley Toll Road, built in 1870 by Edward Daley, was one of the first wagon roads used to carry lumber from the San Bernardino Mountains into the valley. The road, which ran one mile east of Strawberry Creek from near Del Rosa to the mountain crest, was used by sawmill operators for 20 years. California State Historical Landmark #579.

Garces–Smith Monument

This monument north of Cedarapines Park along the old Mojave Trail commemorates Father Francisco Garces, the first known missionary explorer to cross the county (1776) and Jedediah Smith, the first Anglo-American to use the Mojave Trail (1826). California State Historical Landmark #618.

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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM

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Holcomb Valley

William Francis Holcomb and Ben Ware filed five gold claims in Holcomb Valley on May 5, 1860. This find prompted a major gold rush and the establishment of Belleville – a mining town so populous that it nearly became the county seat. California State Historical Landmark #619.

Mormon Lumber Road

In 1852, Mormons built a wagon road through Waterman Canyon to the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in order to haul timber from the mountains for use in building San Bernardino and for sale to other communities. Every man in the San Bernardino colony contributed two and one-half weeks of labor to clear the 11-mile route. California State Historical Landmark #96.

Mormon Trail Monument

This monument marks the route of the 1851 Mormon journey from Utah to San Bernardino Valley to found the City of San Bernardino. The trail was more suitable for wagons than the older Santa Fe—Salt Lake Trail. California State Historical Landmark #577.

Old Bear Valley Dam

Frank Brown constructed a single-arch granite dam that formed Big Bear Lake in 1884 to provide irrigation water for the Redlands area. At the time, it was the world's largest man-made lake. Because a 20-foot higher dam was built 200 feet west of it in 1911, the old dam is usually hidden under water. California State Historical Landmark #725.

Santa Fe—Salt Lake Trail Monument

This monument marks the trail from Santa Fe, New Mexico and Salt Lake City, Utah into the San Bernardino Valley. Used by early pioneers, traders, and colonists, it was later followed, in part, by early railroad lines. California State Historical Landmark #576.

Stoddard—Waite Monument

Sheldon Stoddard and Sidney P. Waite were San Bernardino pioneers. Both accompanied Jefferson Hunt on a scouting trip to the San Bernardino Valley in 1849 and both carried mail from San Bernardino to Salt Lake City, Utah in the 1850s. Stoddard settled in San Bernardino in 1851, started a freighting operation, and worked for the California Southern Railroad starting in 1882. Waite and two partners under contract to John Brown built the toll road through Cajon Pass in 1861. He served as county clerk and edited the San Bernardino *Guardian* newspaper. Both men were present when their monument was dedicated in 1912. California State Historical Landmark #578.

Sycamore Grove

Mormon pioneers including Jefferson Hunt, Amasa Lyman, Charles C. Rich, David Seeley, and Andrew Lytle established a temporary camp at Sycamore Grove (today's Glen Helen) in June 1851 while finalizing their purchase of the San Bernardino Rancho. California State Historical Landmark #573.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY POINTS OF INTEREST

Bairdstown (Doble)

Gold was discovered north of Baldwin Lake and Bairdstown was a booming mining community between 1874 and 1875. E. J. "Lucky" Baldwin established a 40-stamp mill above Bairdstown. His son-in-law, Budd Doble, reopened the mines in 1893 and the settlement became known as Doble. SBr 042.

Brookings Sawmill Site

Late in the 19th century, the Brookings Lumber Company established a logging camp and lumber mill operation southwest of Running Springs. Remains of the millpond dam, wooden foundations, saw dust piles, terraced lumber drying areas, machinery, and logging railroad beds were still present in the 1980s. SBr 034.

Coxey Road

Jed Van Duzen built the Coxey Road in 1861 to connect Holcomb Valley to the John Brown Toll Road near the Mojave River. The road was used to haul ore and supplies to and from the Holcomb Valley mines and to move cattle from summer pastures in the mountains to lower winter pastures. Also called Van Duzen Road, it remains an active but unpaved route between today's Fawnskin and Apple Valley in the Mojave Desert. SBr 017.

Hunsaker Flats–Running Springs Logging Wheels Historical Monument

The two-wheel logger that is exhibited at the intersection of Highway 18 and Highway 30 in Running Springs was used by Brookings Lumber Company in the later part of 19th century. Pulled by oxen, the seven-foot high wheels straddled large pine logs that were dragged to the railroad and then hauled to the mill at Fredalba. SBr 009.

Railroad Summit

Fred T. Perris surveyed a railroad route through Cajon Pass in 1879, giving San Bernardino Valley a direct rail connection with the east. The route over the summit followed the path of an ancient Indian trail. SBr 086.

Rock Camp

The first scientific archaeological excavation in the San Bernardino Mountains was carried out by the San Bernardino County Museum at this late prehistoric site two miles north of Lake Arrowhead. SBr 011.

Rose Mine

The Rose gold mine is 10 miles southeast of Baldwin Lake. It was developed by Rose Tanner in the 1870s; between 1885 and 1916 a sizeable town was associated with the mine operations. SBr 022.

Seely Sawmill Monument

In 1853, David & Wellington Seely erected the first significant sawmill in the San Bernardino Mountains. Its single vertical saw was powered by an undershot wheel run by water power. The lumber (sugar pine and cedar) was hauled by oxen down the Mormon Lumber Road from today's Camp Seely, northwest of Crestline. SBr 010.